



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

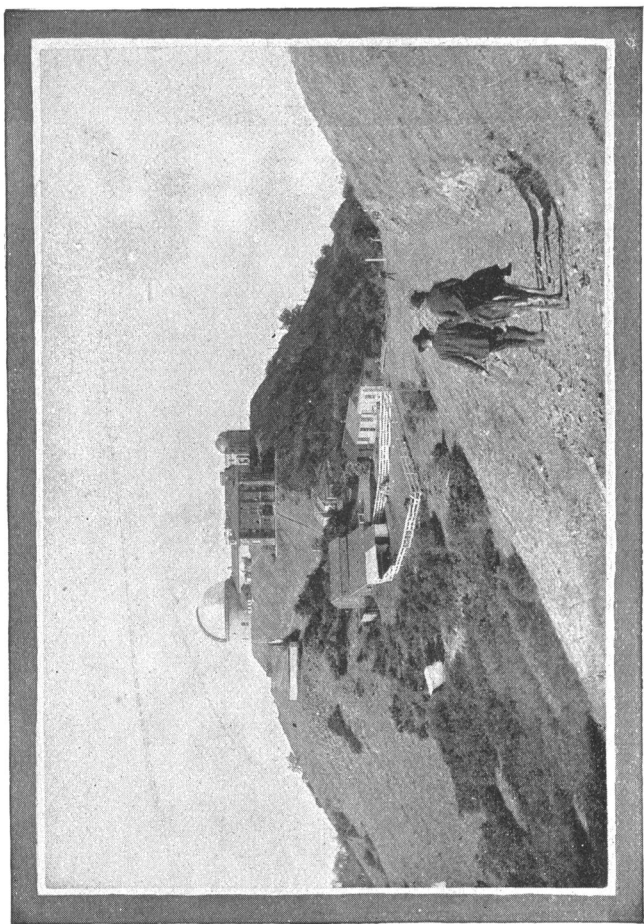
This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.



LICK OBSERVATORY, FROM THE NORTHEAST.

(By the courtesy of *McClure's Magazine*.)



NOTICES FROM THE LICK OBSERVATORY.

PREPARED BY MEMBERS OF THE STAFF.

II. DISCOVERY OF COMET I, 1893.

By the kindness of Professor EDWARD C. PICKERING, the LICK Observatory has just received a fine set of lantern-slide copies of the negatives of the eclipse of April 16, 1893, which were made by the Harvard College Observatory Eclipse Expedition to Chile, under the direction of Professor WILLIAM H. PICKERING.

The coronal comet first discovered by Professor J. M. SCHAEBERLE on the LICK Observatory negatives* is unmistakable on the copies of the Harvard College Observatory plates, Nos. 454, 467 and 468. It is also visible on the plates of the British expeditions in Brazil and in Africa.

The form of the comet, so far as shown on the Harvard College Observatory plates, is practically the same as the form exhibited by the negatives of the LICK Observatory. The position is substantially the same on both sets of plates, as the difference in time between the two stations in Chile was but a fraction of a minute.

E. S. H.

LICK OBSERVATORY, July 23, 1894.

THE CORONAL COMET OF APRIL 16, 1893.

The LICK Observatory has just secured copies of the eclipse-photographs taken by Professor W. H. PICKERING in Chile on April 16, 1893. The coronal comet is unmistakably shown on at least three of the plates (Nos. 454, 467 and 468), having practically the same form and position as in the LICK Observatory

* See *Publications A. S. P.*, Vol. VI (1894), page 144.

photographs; the difference in the times of exposure at the two stations being only a fractional part of a minute.

The comet was discovered on the LICK Observatory plates, and subsequently copies of the negatives of the British expeditions to Brazil and Africa were received at the LICK Observatory and the comet was found on these plates also, the cometary character of the object being firmly established by the motion. (See *Astronomical Journal*, No. 318).

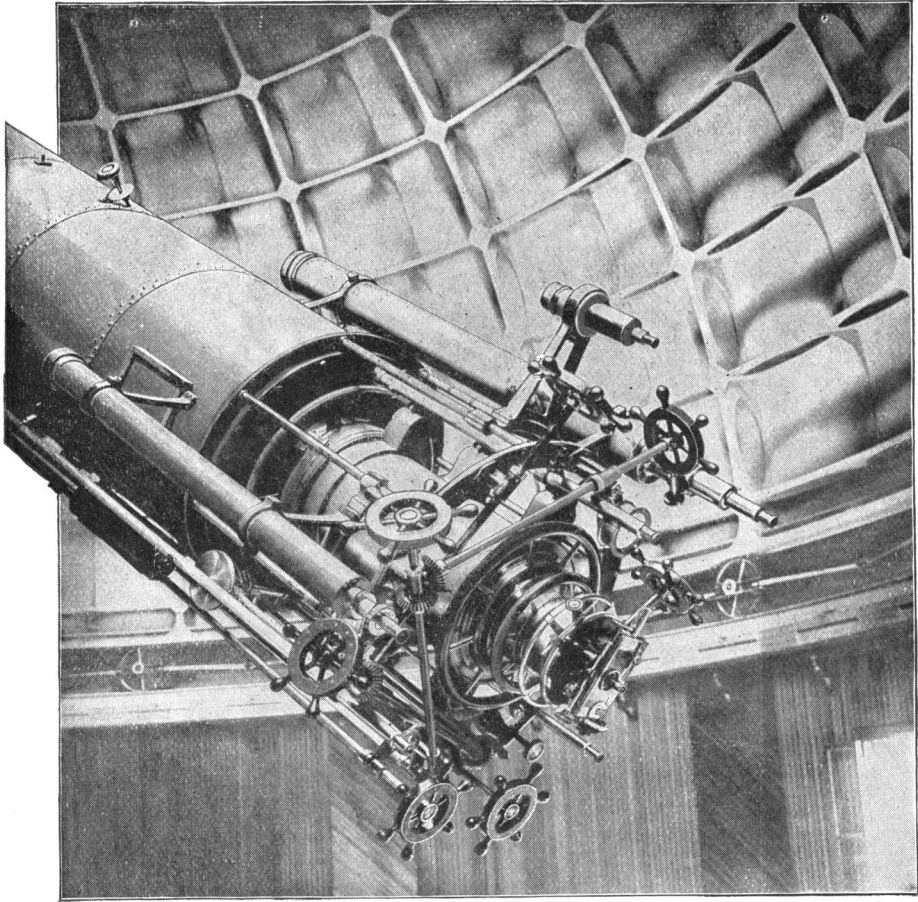
I learn from the *Observatory* for July, 1894 (page 254), received July 25, that the originals from which these copies were made have been examined in London, and that the comet has not been seen. It is true that the British negatives of the eclipse are not so rich in detail nor so strong in contrasts as our own, but there is no question that the comet is visible on them also. If the observers have not seen it after having their attention directed to it, it can only be because they have not properly examined the negatives. I will undertake to show this comet to anyone on at least ten LICK Observatory negatives; on at least three Harvard College copies, and on at least four of the British copies unmistakably. I have just made and sent to the Royal Astronomical Society a negative copy of one of the British positives and indicated the exact position by a series of arrows. As the object is now shown in a very conspicuous manner it cannot fail to be seen at once.

J. M. S.

LICK OBSERVATORY, July 26, 1894.

VIEWS OF THE EYE-END OF THE LARGE TELESCOPE, AND OF THE LICK OBSERVATORY.

The engravings of the eye-end of the 36-inch equatorial, and of a view of the LICK Observatory from the northeast, are printed from electrotypes kindly presented to the LICK Observatory by Mr. S. S. McCLURE. The originals are to be found in the August number of *McClure's Magazine*. E. S. H.



EYE-END OF THE 36-INCH TELESCOPE.

(By the courtesy of *McClure's Magazine*.)